THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office....238 | Editorial Rooms....S6

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

anied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un-less postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade.

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COLUMBUS, O.-Vinduct News Stand, 384 High

The Washington Post, with its kindly memories of Democratic times, says that "no good authority undertakes to say what

This is the season of the year when the greater financiers look at the wheat fields of the West for omens of the future rather than to the ups and downs of the Stock Exchange in Wall street. This year the wheat field omens are excellent.

The Boston Herald complains that the President talks no more of a tariff commission and charges him with abandoning an idea. The difficulty with some people is that they do not abandon an idea because they never consider it to see if it is right.

The proceedings of the Indianapolis Bar Association on the death of Mr. Nathan Morris were a crowning tribute to his character and highly honorable to the association and to the members who spoke. Few men in so brief a life have earned

paper devoted to finance and commerce, ten related to Indiana enterprises. There is not another State in the Union where electric traction is developing as rapidly

With two grand juries investigating reports of bribe taking by members of the Missouri Legislature and a bribe-taking Council elected a few days since to vindicate the one that has been sent to the penitentiary in part, the locality selected for the world's fair cannot be considered fortu-

If the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the Northern Securities case stock market it might as well come now as later. The doctrine that the American people are greater than any combination of railroad magnates must be settled on a

The business of holding up and blackmailing has taken a new turn in the notice Daviess county, to deposit \$2,500 at a certain place on penalty of being burned and views and in their devotion to the repubblown up by dynamite. There ought to be enough good citizens in the town and vicinity to run down the miscreants who served

If an employe of the fire department gave a wrong interpretation of the alarm of the Sunday morning fire at the Haas residence, thereby sending the truck company far out of the way, no discipline would be too severe for him. When the correct performance of official duties involves questions of life and death no leniency should be shown

Those persons who have signed a petition to the mayor asking him to allow baseball playing on Sunday at hours that would not interfere with religious services have wasted their time. The law against baseball playing on Sunday is a state law, and the mayor has no more right to suspend its operation than he has to suspend that of

The suggestion that the Council committee may ask for more power to investigate the alleged irregularities in sweeping and contracts seems superfluous. The power conferred by the charter is as broad as language can make it. is to proceed to the performance of its duty and get the disagreeable affair removed from public notice as soon as possi-

On March 14, 1900, there were in operanational banks with authorized capital stock of \$616,308,095. On March 31, number of banks was 4.869 and their authorized capital \$739,178,625. Of the new banks organized during the period named twenty with a capital over \$50,000 and twenty-nine with capital less than 50,000 were in this State. These forty-nine had an aggregate capital of In the country at large during the period from March 14, 1900, to March 11. 1908, the amount of bonds on deposit as security for circulation increased from to \$342,160,770. The figures are of general prosperity and a healthy increase of circulation without in-

great outery over the non-enforcement of less empire that lay beyond it, he cast his to ordinance limiting the speed of railroad | constitutional scruples to the wind and | retary.

peachment proceedings will probably be brought against Mayor Bookwalter, the members of the Board of Public Safety and Superintendent Taffe for not enforcing the ordinance. The ordinance was in force during Mayor Taggart's three terms, and not the slightest attempt was made to enforce k. The Democratic organ never demanded anybody's impeachment till a Republican administration came in. The ordinance should be enforced, but those who ignored its violation during many years of Democratic administration should not be too swift in demanding the impeachment of Republican mayor. There is such a thing as overdoing the reform business.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AS A GREAT

AMERICAN. The dinner given in Washington on Monday evening in honor of the one-hundredand-sixtleth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was unique in the respect that the speakers were two Republicans of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, a non-partisan body that proposes to erect a suitable memorial of Jefferson in the national capital, and it was unusual because Jeffersonian celebrations have

they did.

Monday night were Senator Hoar and cuit-riders," who came in numbers smith. The former responded to the toast, a church that has contrib every political party of the present day Wall-street Church. finds something in his utterances or acts to sustain their position. Jefferson talked and wrote a great deal on a great variety of topics, and it was inevitable that he should sometimes seem to contradict himself. Perhaps he was more solicitous about expressing his real convictions at the time than he was about being consistent. One thing is certain: his writings are a mine of political wisdom, and it is a tribute to the universality of his genius that threequarters of a century after his death his countrymen of both political parties should still be studying his career for guidance and inspiration. It could not be said of Jefferson as it was of one of England's Kings, "He never said a foolish thing nor ever did a wise one." Jefferson said or wrote some foolish things, as any man must who wrote as much as he did, but he did some pre-eminently wise ones. The author of the Declaration of Independence can be forgiven for having drafted the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and the President who had the foresight Out of twenty items of electric traction and nerve enough to overstep the Constinews in the last number of Finance, a tution by the purchase of Louisiana Territory should not be held to a strict account for his narrow theories regarding the limited powers of the federal government. Without specifying any of Jefferson's inconsistencies, the natural result of his habit of free expression, Senator Hoar showed how different political parties at different times had quoted him in their support, and then paid him the high com-

More than any other statesman down to his time-more than any other statesman we can think of save Lincoln alone-he had a steadfast and abiding faith in justice, righteousness and liberty as the prevalling and abiding force in the conduct of states, and that justice and righteousness were sure to prevail where any people bear rule in perfect liberty. For this doctrine he was ready to encounter unpopularity, poverty, if need be, imprisonment and exile. Upon it as on a corner stone he

laid the foundation of the Republic. All Americans must admit this, Republicans as well as Democrats. It is as true of Jefferson as it is of Washington, and equally true of many other patriots of the revolutionary period. They may have differed somewhat in their views of constitutional construction and administration, but they were all equally honest in their

Former Postmaster General Smith, respending to the toast, "The Louisiana Purchase," gave Jefferson full credit for that magnificent achievement. It took a long time for the country to realize its magnitude and value. For more than a generation after Jefferson's death party spirit operated to obscure the importance of one the most splendid conquests ever achieved by any nation through peaceable means. It required a great statesman to assume the responsibility of the Louisiana purchase when Jefferson did. On paper he was committed to the view that the national government had not constitutional power to engage in such a transaction, but when he was brought face to face with an actual situation and saw the incalculable importance of making the acquisition, he did not hesitate to exercise the power. The speaker paid Jefferson a fine compliment

in the following: The honor which belongs to Jefferson is greater than that of simply having been the President under whom the purchase was made. He was the father of the vital policy which brought that splendid culmination. The crucial necessity which led up to the Louisiana acquisition was the free navigation of the Mississippi. The great father of waters was our western boundary, and the frontier territory which rested on its higher shore demanded an unvexed outlet to the sea. Jefferson was the first of our statesmen to measure the importance of untrammeled communication from the Ohio to the gulf. . . Jefferson did not violate the Constitution. Whatever may have been said at the time, we all know it now. But in a great public emergency he departed from his general theory of interpretation and in doing it he did a ranscendant act of statesmanship and achieved an incalculable advantage for the

Mr. Smith was right in saying that Jefferson was the first of American statesmen to perceive and realize not only the transcendent importance, but the vital necessity to the United States of the absolute control and free navigation of the Mississippi river. Neither Washington nor any their contemporaries realized it. Washington had tried to negotiate treaties with Spain regarding the free navigation of the river, but it never occurred to him to acquire possession of it. A few years later, when the opportunity occurred, Jefferson was quick to seize it. The free navigation of the Mississippi had been a hobby with him for years, and when he saw a chance The local Democratic organ is making a to acquire not only the river, but a bound-

trains within the city and says that im- closed the bargain. The purchase ranks with the few greatest events in American history and entitles Jefferson, if he had done nothing else, to the gratitude of Americans for all time. The movement to erect a fitting memorial to him in the na tional capital deserves the encouragement

of all patriotic Americans.

During the present week the centennial f Methodism in Indiana is being celebrated at Jeffersonville. Methodism in this State dates back to the spring of 1801, when Samuel Parker, a young man and not yet a licensed preacher, came to the Territory from Kentucky and preached in what was known as Clark's grant, and which now comprises most of Clark county and a part of Floyd. This grant was originally made to Gen. George Rogers Clark by the Indians and was afterward confirmed by Congress. Young Parker was soon joined by another missionary from Kentucky, and together they planted the seeds of Methodism in Indiana Territory. The first reguand two Democrats. This was appropriate, larly ordained Methodist preachers came but unusual. It was appropriate because from Kentucky a little later. For the first the dinner was given under the auspices few years services were held in the log cabin homes of the settlers, or, in good weather, in the open air. The first Methodist church, constructed of logs, cut and hewed out of the primitive forest, was built in 1807 not far from the present site usually been conducted exclusively by Dem- of Jeffersonville. It was used many years ocrats. There is no reason why this should | and was finally sold, moved away and conbe so, and the departure is commendable. | verted into a stable. At the last Indiana There is enough in the character and serv- | Conference steps were taken to restore the ices of the patriots of the revolutionary old church, and it was purchased from the period for all parties to admire and revere | man who then owned it and moved back without treating them as partisans. None to its original site. Jeffersonville prides of them ever dreamed of the party divisions | itself on having the oldest Methodist orof to-day. They were great Americans all, ganization in the State - Wall-street and all Americans can find enough in their | Church, organized in 1807, though the characters and services to furnish common | church of that name was not built cause of thankfulness that they lived when | till 1833. The pioneer Methodist preachers who came to Indiana Territory in The Republican speakers at the banquet | 1801-2 were the forerunners of the "cirformer Postmaster General Charles Emory | few years later and laid the foundations of "The Author of the Declaration of Inde- | the progress and welfare of the State. The pendence" in a happy vein, citing as proof | centennial celebration at Jeffersonville inof Jefferson's manysidedness the fact that cludes services every night this week in

THE HUMORISTS.

Getting Rid of Him. Baltimore News.

"I am fixing up a surprise for John, but I an

our head and ask him if he can't stay at home o-day and help you take up the carpets."

Very Like One.

"That's all right. You just tie a towel around

Philadelphia Press. he ball game yesterday. When you asked me to let you off for the afternoon you said you were going to a funeral. Clark-That's so. I'm pretty near a prophet, ain't I? Did you ever see a slower game in your

Cautious Willie.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Willie, did you thank Mr. Speedway for takng you to drive?" said the mother of a small boy, solicitously. No answer. The question was as the enthusiasm grew, the men and repeated. Still no answer. "Willie! Dou hear me? Did you thank Mr.

Speedway for taking you to drive?" "Yes," whispered Willie, "but he told me no

His Favorite.

New York Weekly. "Mr. Fenner," began Miss Gushington, who writes "poems" occasionally, "who is your favor-

"Chatterton," replied the editor promptly. "Ah! and what do you consider the best thing "The last thing he did."

"Let me see, what was that?"

"And so the physicians have made a culture from the food which is supposed to have caused your illness?" we say to Mrs. Spredditon. "Indeed, yes," she answers, "and they have discovered millions of microbes in it."

The Aristocracy of Germs.

"Just fahncy!" we exclaim, throwing as much haut ton into our language as possible. "And," she goes on. with a rarely proud smile 'not a single bacillus was found in the whole lot that did not spell its name in ten syllables

Is that day upon us when the proletariat may only enjoy the common or garden germ with an easily-remembered name?

The Moving Man.

Here comes the moving man once more Now tremble, one and all! Those sorrows that you know of yore gain are due to fall. The dust shall rise and fill your eyes, And 'neath a housewife's ban, You'll wander, homeless, 'neath the skies,

Here comes the moving man! Your statuary shall be chipped; Your pictures shall be torn; Your meals shall now and then be skipped; You'll wish you'd ne'er been born Let chaos reign in every room! Give up each cherished plan-Resign yourself to utter gloom.

Here comes the moving man! -Washington Star.

OMAHA'S MYSTERY.

Police Want Frank E. Knight, Whose Wife Has Disappeared.

OMAHA, April 14.—The chief of police has received information from Cheyenne that Frank E. Knight, wanted here in connection with the mysterious disappearance of his wife, was seen in that city last night. The information states that Jeanie Dusenberry, an acquaintance, who is living at Cheyenne, admitted that Knight called on her last evening and was with her for some time. Every effort is being made to apprehend him. The letter in possession of the police written by Knight to Mrs. Stiles, mother of Miss Dusenberry, contains the following: "I took your advice and I think eluded the police all right. It was Mells (Malvin Dusenberry) giving me away by saying I was to store the trunk that did the business. I send you a letter to put in the box for me to keep the authorities thinking I am still in Omaha. Mrs. Knight intended the dose for me, but I caught on and changed the cups, and you know the

decoy to cover his tracks and throws no light on the alleged crime, Mrs. Stiles called on Knight at his work after the investigation was begun by the police, and, it is said, advised him to leave at once. In his haste he did not stop to secure his salary, and the letter states that an order for the amount will be sent to Mrs. Stiles, Chief Donahue stated to-day that Mrs. Stiles and her son, Malvin Dusenberry, who were placed in the "sweat-box" again this morning, have made confessions which are sufficient to convict Knight should he be captured. The chief refused to make public the nature of the confessions, but said he was satisfied with the result of the sweating and that the information secured would assist materially in the capture of

The letter inclosed to be mailed was a

S. N. D. North Will Accept.

BOSTON, April 14.-S. N. D. North, of this city, has decided to accept the directorship of the United States Census Bureau. the position recently offered him by President Roosevelt. The matter was left to the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, to which organization Mr. North felt that he owed prior allegiance, and they have eleased him from his obligations as sec-

LABOR UNIONS SCORED WITH VE-HEMENCE BY INDIANAPOLIS MAN.

Characteristic Address by the President of the National Association of American Manufacturers.

ORGANIZED LABOR TRUST

THAT HAS BECOME DESPOTIC AND TYRANNICAL, HE SAYS.

W. Post as Radical as the Indianapolis Manufacturer in Denouncing Trades Unionism.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.-The first day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers ended this evening without any definite indications as to whether the organization will adopt, as its own, the policy of aggressive hostility to union labor methods outlined by President D. M. Parry in his annual report. Mr. Parry's attitude on the labor question was the chief point of interest for the delegates and it, it is declared, was the cause for the largest delegate representation in the history of the association. When Mr. Parry was introduced at the morning session he received a remarkable ovation, the 600 delegates rising and cheering him vigorously and repeatedly. His report was immediately referred to the committee.

At numerous times during the day, in resolutions and in speeches, the matter of trades unionism came to the surface, but at no time was there any test vote by which the attitude of the convention was shown. The frequent outbursts of applause, however, showed intense feeling on the part of the members of the association and there was every indication that the session to-morrow afternoon, when the report of the resolutions committee will

be submitted, will prove a lively one. The opening of the convention at Tulane Hall this morning was made the occasion of an impressive manifestation of New Orleans hospitality. The local committee had made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates and their ladies, and the arrangements were carried out to the entire satisfaction of the visitors. When Vice President J. W. Porch, of Louislana, called the convention to order Merchant (sternly)-Mr. Clark, I saw you at | scores of women residents and visitors were present with the delegates. Mr. Porch, after welcoming the visitors in behalf of the commercial interests of the South, introduced Mayor Paul Capdevielle, of New Orleans, and Governor W. H. Heard, who gave hearty and eloquent welcome. Then came the feature of the day's session in the spirited reception given President Parry. The delegates first applauded with vigorous handclapping, and women arose or climbed on their chairs, cheering lustily and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. Parry responded briefly and then submitted his annual report, dealing largely with labor conditions.

MR. PARRY'S ADDRESS.

Vigorous Arraignment of Organized

Labor and Its Methods. In beginning his address Mr. Parry reviewed the fight between the manufacturers and organized labor in connection with the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills, which were defeated at the last session of Congress. Referring to this contest,

Mr. Parry said: "By its determined opposition to the passage of the eight-hour and the antinjunction bills this association performed what to my mind was a great public service, the full significance of which is, perhaps, not realized even by many who were foremost in condenming those measures. The mere defeating of these two bills does not tell the story. What was done that was much more important and far-reaching was to give an opportune check to socialistic impulse. It is impossible to hide our eyes to the fact that a large mass of the people, forgetful of the liberties and blessings they now enjoy, are with restless ardor striving to force the Nation to what

must eventually mean industrial disaster, if not anarchy and despotism. "Organized labor, an army presumably two million strong, feeling its strength and exultant over many victories it had won, concluded last winter that the time was ripe to make Congress engraft upon the statute books of the Nation its sprigs of socialism, legalizing those denials of individual rights which it has heretofore sought to enjoin by force. It drew up and fathered the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, the former of which could well have been entitled 'An act to repeal the bill of rights guaranteeing the freedom of the individual,' and the latter should have been

termed, 'A bill to legalize strikes and boycotts. "The introduction in Congress of such measures as these and the support they received there and from the press and public can only be regarded as ominous mani-festations of the deepseated power of an organization which in late years has had such an insiduous growth that we find it dominating to a dangerous degree the whole social, political and governmental systems of the Nation. Who can take note of the hundreds of strikes of the last year. of the many acts of aggression and ruthless violation of principles heretofore held dear by the American people, of the subservient and apologetic tone of many newspapers and public men towards those things, and also of the all too prevalent antagonism toward capital without being mpressed with the gravity of the situagetting its two bills enacted into law, more neasures of a similar character would have followed close upon their heels, and we

us at a rapid rate. A DEFEAT FOR SOCIALISM. "It is well that those who would revolutionize the social order should at the very inception of their national programme meet with organized resistance, and it was fortunate that there was an association the same. strong enough to checkmate the influence of organized labor this last winter, and that at a time when in the full plenitude of its power it seemed certain to success. This conflict-and it was a conflict, and a very momentous one-deserves to go down in history as the first decisive defeat of the socialistic forces which have of late years ad such surprising growth.

"One thoroughly alive to the true nature of this un-American institution of organized labor as at present conducted, the people, I firmly believe, will place their stamp of disapproval upon it and it will dwindle in power faster than it grew. Perhaps a new form of unionism will take its place—a beneficent unionism—for the right of the workmen to organize within the spirit of the federal Constitution is not to be disputed. The employers of this country have no quarrel with the men that work for them considered as individuals. The welfare of those who toll in our factories calls for our most earnest consideraion. But what we must protest against is the unwarrantable usurpation of rights and the disastrous industrial policy which characterizes them in their present associated Organized labor knows but one law, and

that is the law of physical force-the law of the Huns and Vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threats of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob-power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually condemning t becomes to the continuance of free gov-

ing into being in a midst of liberty-loving

"In setting itself up as a power independ ent of the power of the state it does not regard itself as bound to observe the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall attempt to abridge the privileges or right of life, liberty and property of any citizen.

"WRONGS CRY TO HEAVEN." "It has not hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unaroused public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unpunished. "It now demands of the public and of

Congress the privilege to violate the laws forbidding violence and property destruction that it may continue to maintain its power through terrorism. "It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians and strangling independence of thought and American manhood "It denies to those outside its ranks the

individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit-a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American

"It holds a bludgeon over the head of the employer, laying down the terms upon which he shall be permitted to do business. It says to him that he must deal direct with the union; that, while he shall pay the men who work in his factory, they shall be beholden more to the union than to him for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the indorsement and consent of the union, and that he must pay them the wage fixed by the union, without regard to their individual worth or the economic ability of the employer to

"It denies to the individual the right of being his own judge as to the length of time he shall work and as to how much he shall do within the time prescribed. It takes no account of the varying degree of natural aptitude and powers of endurance displayed by individuals and seeks to place all men in each particular trade on the same dead level as respects his daily output and his daily wage. Thus a premium is placed upon indolence and incompetency and there is a restriction of human effort, reducing the aggregate production and increasing the cost of things produced. This policy amounts to not only a tax upon the consumer, the majority of whom do not bedemand of the trade at home and lessens the chances of successful competition by our manufacturers in foreign markets. The eight-hour law, which it demands, is merely the extension to a wider field of the principles it enforces in trades under its dom-

"POLICY OF INTIMIDATION." "It drives unwilling men into its ranks by its policy of intimidation. Thousands of its members are such to-day, not because they sympathize with its purposes, but because they fear the consequences of not yielding to its tyranny. These men are, as a class, the more thrifty and capable of its members. They are men who secretly rebel against the system which places them upon the level with the incompetent and idle, and would gladly have free conditions established, that might prove their superior worth, and thus gain advancement in life. But they dare not openly express their views, for they feel that their employment and peace depend upon their submissive acquiescence to the principles of the union. While it seeks to compel men already employed in the trades to enlist under its banner, it at the same time seeks to prevent outsiders from entering the trades. It foists ipon employers rules limiting the number of apprentices, some unions going so far as say there shall be no apprentices. The boys from the farm now come to the cities find the doors of the trades shut against them. While lawyers, doctors and men in other unorganized vocations are glad to teach young men their knowledge, the trades unionist refuses to do so, and employers are now forced to endow technical schools, in the hope of obtaining that supply of new blood for their workshops which is essential to the prevention of dry

"Organized labor is an organization of manual labor, trained and untrained, of men who do as they are told and who depend upon the brains of others for guidance. That wide field of labor in which mental capacity is a greater or less requisite on the part of the workers is not represented by it, and cannot be for the obvious impossibility of organizing brains. rule that organized labor seeks to establish is, therefore, the rule of the least intelligent portion of labor. A comprehension of this fact explains why its leaders are found to be agitators and demagogues, men who appeal to prejudice and envy, who are constantly instilling a hatred of wealth and ability, and who, in incendiary speeches, attempt to stir up men to seize by physical orce that which their merit cannot obtain

"Composed, as it is, of men of muscle rather than the men of intelligence, and commanded by leaders who are at heart disciples of revolution, it is not strange that organized labor stands for principles that are in direct conflict with the natural laws of economics. Its first great principle is that an arbitrary division of the production would be better than the division regulated by natural law, provided, however, that it can dictate what this division shall be. It says to capital and to mental and unorganized labor: 'We shall take this proportion of the products of human industry and you may have the balance. If you do not agree to this arrangement you are 'unfair," you are enemies of the "poor workingman," you are "oppressors," and if you do not peacefully submit to our terms we will compel you to do so by force.'

"AN ABSURD PROPOSITION." "The fixing of arbitrary wage scales by force would result in no benefit to any class of labor if all classes adopted the idea. Suppose that clerks, bookkeepers, lawyers, doctors, managers, business men, and, in fact, all workers outside of pure manual labor should organize and should say that they must have such and such wages or so much profit or they would go home and stay there. It is within the range of possibility that their demands might be acceded to. Increased wages and profits would thus be accorded to every one, according to the theory of organized labor, and poverty would be unknown on the earth. What an absurd proposition. Arbitrary enactments and all the resoluting and demagogy in the world can never create an atom of wealth. Wealth is created by labor, capital and ability, working together, and there is no other way of creating it. There being a limit to the possible amount of wealth that can be created, and the needs and desires tion? If organized labor had succeeded in of men being practically unlimited, there follows a natural conflict as to the relative proportion of this wealth going to each factor in production. When one class of should have found socialism stealing upon | men get a bigger share than they formerly received, then there is less for the remaining classes of men. It is ridiculous to assert, then, that a universal application of the arbitrary wage scale scheme would bring about anything but an advance in nominal wages, or, in other words, a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. Real wages would remain practically "Who can say that any man-made plan

for the division of production will be less unjust than the natural law? The artificial division of consumable wealth means despotism, tyranny and slavery. It means the death knell of progress; it means ruin to civilization. The natural division of consumable wealth so long recognized in this country means freedom, means justice. means progress. We owe everything to the freedom that has characterized our industrial system. Thrown upon his own resource the individual has been spurred on to high effort, and the result has been progress in all directions. The higher the rogress we have achieved the greater the benefits that have come to all classes. "Organized labor with characteristic obuseness assumes that productive capital has been seized in some piratical manner by those who possess it, and that, therefore, it is legitimate spoils for those who can seize it. It is apparently oblivious to the fact that progress is dependent upon the amount of productive capital in use, for it is capital that multiplies the productive capacity of men, and the more wealth produced the more there is for dis-"IN SOME PIRATICAL MANNER."

"Organized labor is particularly denunciatory of trusts, but what greater trust is there than itself? It is the grand trust of the times. It is the muscle trust, the trust of men who make their living by manual labor. It is to be hoped that in accordance with the Nelson amendment to the department of commerce bill the government in turning the searchlight of plicity on the trusts will not forget oraised labor. If any institution per

voice. It is, in fact, a despotism, spring- be exposed to the limelight it is certainly itself; it is a creator of other trusts, of | Porter. capitalistic trusts as distinguished from labor trusts. One of the leading causes for the formation of a number of the industrial combinations has been the necessity that has confronted employers to unite that

fectively dealt with. "Organized labor and the Socialist party methods and the latter seeks the same end energy and capability, and the absolute power it arrogates to itself over the individual on the theory that the individual has no rights which the many need respect are all cardinal principles of socialism. Socialism is a denial of individual and property rights, and so also is trades unionsm when reduced to its last analysis. Mr. Parry then described conditions in Chicago, which city, he said, was union

ridden. The rest of the report dealt mostrecommended the maximum and minimum tariff as a solution of the reciprocity ques-

Following the president's address, Marshall Cushing, national secretary, made his annual report, showing an increase in the association's membership for the last year of over 100 per cent.

Post on "Tyranny of Unionism." After the luncheon recess C. W. Post, of

Battle Creek, Mich., originator of the Post check system, delivered an address on the "Tyranny of Trades Unions." He said, in part: "I am here to plead the cause of the white slave of to-day. He may be partly enslaved by a combination of circumstances, taken advantage of by selfish manufacturers, although practically every employe is as free as air to go and come at his pleasure, and sell his labor where he likes, but the slave of a tyrannous labor union is in truth and in fact more abject than the negro slave of the past. "There may have been some brutal and

yrannous slave owners in the South, but ask you if ever in all the history of negro slavery did there exist such a condition of oppression, cruelty to men, women and children, anarchy, beatings and murders as now exist under the acts of desperate members of labor unions. "In the gradual solution of the wage question and the establishment of the right

necessity in order to curb the selfishness such violent and desperate excesses have crept into operation of the labor unions that common safety demands a new union eliminating the faults of the old.

"I protest against unnatural acts, such as curtailment of production by the manufacturer, to force lower wages on the employes, or by strikes to force higher wages on the employer. The conditions must be produced and governed by the natural law of commerce. I am decidedly in favor of union with all the underbrush cleared out -a union that will help the people keep in work and secure the highest wages the ousiness will stand. This body should proceed at once to the work of organization, either by committees or in general session. select officers and secure a general manager of high grade and capable of earning good-sized salary. Paid delegates should be sent broadcast to the labor centers, there to organize local unions under the employer and employes' union. These local organizations would draw to themselves the best workmen in the land who are now forced too often, from fear and by violence, to give over their liberty to the manipulation and direction of noisy, turbulent men.' Numerous resolutions were introduced and referred to committees without debate, among them being the following: Indorsing the organization of nonunion workmen and pledging the association to their support, so pledging the support and assistance of members to any member under union boycott; condemning the convict labor system: providing a committee of five to make an effort to settle the present tariff differences between the United States and Russia; providing for an association bureau of labor to investigate and attempt to adjust the labor troubles of members and to endeavor to organize and promote a nonunion workingman's organization to be known as the "Workingman's Liberty Union;" urging tariff revision on general lines; favoring measures to increase the elasticity of

A resolution condemning a Wall-street paper for its attack upon President Parry's labor policy was introduced and some defollowed an attempt to have it adopted without referring to the resolution committee. The chairman ended the matter by requesting that the resolution go to the

committee in regular order. AN OFFICIAL LIST.

North Indiana Conference Appointments, as Revised by the Bishop. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., April 14.-Following is a revised list of appointments as given out by Bishop Walden, who presided at the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference:

burg; Ceylon, C. O. Spencer; Coesse, E. M. Foster; Corruna, R. S. Reed; Decatur, J. C. White; Fort Wayne, First Church, J. K. Walts; Fort Wayne, Simpson Church, J. C. Dorwin; Fort Wayne, St. Paul Church, Lewis Rehl; Fort Wayne, Trinity Church, David Wells; Fort Wayne, Wayne-street Church, A. S. Preston; Fort Wayne circuit, E. A. Bunner; Fremont, F. A. Reichel derfer; Garrett, J. A. Patterson; Geneva, S. Cain: Hamilton, O. S. Hart; Harlan, W. E. Ingalls; Hoagland, W. E. McCarty; Hudson, C. A. Luse; Huntertown, N. P. Barton: Leo, M. C. Pittenger: Monroe. A. Sprague; Monroeville, L. A. Retts; New Haven, D. I. Hower; Orland, E. H. Peters; ossian, F. M. Lacy; Poneto, Ralph C. Jones; Spencerville, Benneville Sawyer; Waterloo, George Cocking; Woodburn, E. B. Burket; York, P. H. Walter. Goshen District-H. W. Bennett, presiding elder. Albion, G. H. Kemp; Avilla, W. M. Hollopeter; Bourbon, L. E. Knox; Bris-A. A. Turner; Elkhart, Sommerville Light; Etna Green, H. D. Wright; Goshen, First Church, M. J. Magor; Goshen, Fifthavenue Church, J. A. Sumwalt; Inwood, J. D. Belt; Kendallville, R. J. Wade; La Grange, Richard C. Jones: Leesburg, M. F. Stright; Ligonier, W. W. Martin; Lima, J. H. Walters; Middlebury, C. H. Murry Milford, W. F. Dingel; Mishawaka, C. W Smith; Nappannee, J. W. Oborn; New Paris, C. H. Wilkinson; North Webster, W. M. Nelson: Osceola, W. P. Herron: Pierceton, E. J. Magor; Topeka, W. H. Brightmire: Valentine, A. L. Weaver; Wakarusa, Arthur Cates; Warsaw, D. H. Guild; Warsaw circuit, C. W. Lynch; Wolcottville, W. Wones; Wolf Lake, L. Steere. Kokomo District-H. N. Herrick, presiding elder, 145 West Mulberry street, Kokomo. Amboy, M. B. Graham; Alto, A. D.

Alexander; Arcadia, F. P. Morris; Atlanta. A. H. Backus; Boxley, J. E. Groff; Bunker Hill, C. Tinkham; Carmel, B. F. Hornaday; Center, A. J. Duryee; Clcero, J. E. Ervin; Converse, O. V. L. Harbour; Elwood, J Beatty; Fishers, T. A. Graham; Forest, G. H. Redding; Galveston, J. W. Bowen; Go! 'smith, A. S. Luring; Greentown, O. A. Trabue; Hillsburg, C. O. Spencer; Jolietville, E. L. Myers; Kempton, W. E. Hamilton; Kokomo, Grace Church, L. J. Naft-Kokomo, Markland ay ue, D. V. Williams; Kokomo circuit, F. B. Fisher; Logansport, Broadway, P. Ross Parish; Logansport, Market street, E. F. Naftzer; Logansport, Wheatland street, J. M. Canse; New Waverly, superintended by W. M. Amos: Nobiesville, B. S. Hollopeter; Peru, W. Cain; Point Isabel, J. W. Richey; Russiaville, Lewis Reeves; Santa Fe, E Dunn; Sharpsville, Sylvester Billheimer; Sheridan, C. E. Parsons; Swayzee, C. M. Hobbs; Tipton, U. S. A. Bridge; Walton, W. Lucas; Westfield, D. C. Weesner; Windfall, G. W. Keisling. Muncle District-C. U. Wade, presiding elder, 415 East Gilbert street, Muncle, Al-W. Shoemaker; Albany circuit, Hollopeter; Alexandria, J. O. Bills; Anderson, Indiana-avenue, W. A. Griest; Anderson, Madison-avenue, J. O. Campbell; Anderson, First Church, C. C. Cissell; Anderson, Noble-street, W. W. Kent; De Soto, H. Lewis; Dunkirk, F. M. Stone, Eaton, B. McNary; Fairmount, A. S. Wooton; Fortville, W. B. Freeland; Frankton, S. C. Norris; Gas City, C. E. White; Gaston, G. Preston Polhemus; W. Green; Gilmon, Preston Polhemus; Hartford City, E. E. Neal; Hartford City circuit, J. C. Woodruff; Ingalls, J Millard Pell; Matthews, C. J. Graves; Mc-Cordsville, Edwin Dickson; Mill Grove, W. Asay; Montpeller, C. H. Brown; Muncle condale and Whitely (supplied); Muncle ligh-street, E. B. Randle; Muncie, Madin-avenue, I. W. Singer; Normal City and nitley, P. J. Albright; Pennville, J. J. et or-let or-

trades unionism. But it is not only a trust | H. Myers; Yorktown and Daleville, H. Richmond District-G. H. Hill, presid elder, 264 North Eighth street, Richmond Blaine, M. M. Reynolds; Cadiz, T. F. Everhart; Cambridge City, W. D. Trout; Charlottesville, J. A. Ruley; Dublin and Lewisthe exactions of labor might be more ef- | ville, J. W. Walters; Economy, E. E. Trippeer; Farmland, F. F. Thornburg; Foun-tain City, M. R. Peirce; Greenfield, P. E. differ in one essential respect. The former | Powell; Hagerstown, A. W. Otis; Knightsseeks to bring about socialism by forcible town, J. F. Radeliffe; Lynn, I. R. Godwin; Middletown, C. B. Wilcox; New Burlingthrough the ballot box. The attempts of | ton, R. H. Smith; New Castle, C. King; organized labor to compel the shortening | Parker, J. M. B. Reeves; Philadelphia, L. of the hours of labor without regard to the | P. Pfeifer; Portland, M. A. Harlan; Richeffect on industrial welfare, its dictation of | mond, Fifth-street, J. P. Chamness; Richuniform wage scale, which place the indo- mond, First Church, M. E. Nethercut; lent and inapt on the same footing with Richmond, Grace Church, M. S. Marble energy and capability, and the absolute Richmond, Third Church, W. H. Peirce; Ridgeville, S. F. Harter; Salamonia, Ezra Shirley, E. B. Westhafer; Brumfield: Spiceland, F. J. Speckein; Trenton, I. E. Price; Union City, T. J. Johnson; Williamsburg. O. S. Harrison; Winchester, H. J.

Wabash District-E. L. Semans, presiding elder, 78 West Maple street, Wabash, Akron, E. E. Lutes; Andrews, W. L. Singer; Burket, T. M. Hill; Churubusco, W. E. ly with the new Department of Commerce | Murray; Columbia City, E. F. Albertson; and the question of reciprocity. Mr. Parry Denver, F. L. Erlougher; Huntington, T. recommended the maximum and minimum M. Guild; Lafontain, J. L. Hutchens; Lagro. A. E. Sarah; Larwill, D. S. Jones; Liberty Mills, supplied by T. M. Hill; Macy, . A. Koontz; Marion, First Church, M Swadener: Marion, Grace Church, J. Runkle; Marion, Ninth-street and Highland-avenue, A. J. Carey; Markle, R. L. Semans; Mentone, J. F. Bailey; Mexico, H. Lacy; Mount Etna, J. Z. Barrett; North Manchester, C. A. Rowand; Roann, H. A. Ewell; Roanoke, J. T. Fettro; Silver Lake, . W. Tillman; South Whitley, L. C. Poor; Uniondale, G. F. Osbun; Warren circuit E. E. Wright; Van Buren, H. W. Miller; Wabash, First Church, F. M. Kemper; Wabash, Middle-street, W. J. Vigus; Wa-bash, Wabash-street, G. B. Work; Warren, M. Haines.

Special Appointments-E. F. Hasty, igent of Preachers' Ald Society, member of High-street, Muncie Quarterly Conference: W. E. Grose, field agent of Methodist Western Book Concern, member of Grace, Richmond Quarterly Conference; J. C. Murray, professor in Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., member of Winchester Quarterly Conference; F. Browne, assistant editor of Western Christian Advocate, member of Huntington Quarterly Conference; D. W. Tracy, missionary in Black hills; C. E. Line, field secretary De Pauw University, member of Alexandria Quarterly Conference; W. D. Parr, assistant secretary board of church extension, member of Grace Church, Kokomo Quarterly Conference.

GRAND JURY IN PORTO RICO IN-STRUCTED TO DO ITS DUTY.

Smuggling Charges Will Be Probed-Judge Mott's Charge-Alleged Attempt to Delay Action.

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 14.-The grand jury is investigating the so-called smuggling cases in which officers of the United States navy and other prominent men are involved, notwithstanding the instructions which, it is stated, District Attorney Pettingill has received from the Department of Justice at Washington not to present information to the grand jury this term. The press and the natives have practically demanded an investigation, inasmuch as, last term, a native merchant named Ricardo Amado was sentenced to a year's confinement in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500 for having contraband liquor in his

This afternoon the grand jury came into court and asked for information. The forenan said: "It has come to our knowledge that certain cases of smuggling have occurred. We have asked the district attorey about the matter and he refused to bring up the matter, alleging that he had received certain instructions. We now ask the judge if we have a right to information in spite of the district attorney's re-

Judge Holt had prepared a written charge, the reading of which caused a sensation. He said, in part: "When you were impaneled at the beginning of the term you swore that you would make a diligent inquiry into and a true presentment of such matters given to you or which might otherwise come to your knowledge touching violations of the statutes of the United States, and that you would make no presentment through envy, hatred, favor, affection or reward or through hope thereof. You could not, if you desired, escape from the obligations of your oath by heeding the instructions of any one. The honored President of the United States could pardon, but he could not interfere. If you believe that any one had given instructions tending to prevent the fullest investigation into the commission of a crime in the United States and the returning of an indictment if the evidence so warranted, then you should be inspired by an additional determination to do your duty. The Fort Wayne District-W. H. Daniel, precourt has knowledge of the instructions to siding elder, 1211 West Jefferson street, Fort which the district attorney alludes. It is Wayne. Angola, A. G. Neal; Ashley, G. M. proper to say that it is my opinion that McBride; Auburn, L. M. Krider; Bluffton, there has been no intention of encroaching upon your sworn duty or the judicial do-A. Beeks; Bobo, A. D. Wagner; Butler, T. F. Frech; Butler circuit, L. A. Branden-

The testimony submitted last December regarding the smuggling cases pointed to a dozen prominent officials of the navy, army and insular government and citizens being implicated in the charges.

FRIEND OF BLACKS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) from a lady in Ohio and the other a gift of \$1,000 from a lady and gentleman in the South. He said that \$56,000 had been needed to pay the indebtedness of the institute, and that, taking the gifts into consideration, there was still a sum of \$45,000 needed for which he made an urgent plea, as well as for a further endowment sum.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS. Mr. Cleveland, in introducing Booker T. Washington, the last speaker of the evening, said: "I have to introduce to you a man too well known by every man in the United States, a man who has been spoken of too frequently and too favorably for it to be necessary for me to say more than-Here is Booker T. Washington."

Mr. Washington said in part: "The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., is the outgrowth of the efforts of General S. E. Armstrong, of the Hampton Institute, in Virginia. General Armstrong was one of the great seers and prophets who realized that the task of the Nation was not fulfilled when the shackles of physical slavery were struck from the limbs of the millions of slaves of the South. He realized that 9,000,000 human beings, steeped in ignorance, minus experience, could be but half free. He foresaw that the Nation must have a new birth and a new freedom, and that this regeneration must include the industrial, intellectual and moral and religious freedom of the ex-slaves. Further, in refusing to return to his comfortable Northern home after the surrender at Appomattox, and in declining to remain South to help in fighting for freedom in the larger and broader and higher sense, General Armstrong appreci ated, as few Americans have, that the North owes an unfilled duty to the South General Armstrong said by word and action that it was unjust to leave the South with its industrial system disorganized an overturned in the midst of a poverty that forbade the proper education of the white youth-to say nothing of the millions of the recently emancipated black children. "In this connection I am glad that we have another great American and Christian statesman in the person of Hon. Grover Cleveland, who is manifesting by his presence and words here this evening that he, too, is conscious of the fact that the lifting up of the negro is not alone Tuskegee's problem, not alone the negro's concern, not alone the South's duty, but is the prob lem of the Nation, because the whole people were responsible for the introduction and preparation of American slavery. In behalf of our struggling race I want to thank you, Mr. Cleveland, for your deep interest, and to say to you that because o your interest and faith in us we shall see to it that the Nation is not disappo in our progress, nor in our usefulness."

Asbury Park's Board Walk Sold.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 14.-Asbury Park completed to-day the purchase of James A. Bradley's famous board walk when bonds for \$150,000 were turned over to George W. W. Robertson, of Pittsville, P. representing Pennsylvania bankers. consideration for the property, which ti50,000, is said to be only about one-as